

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1866.

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1894.

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The Watchman and Southron.

Published Every Wednesday,
—BY—
N. G. Osteen,
SUMTER, S. C.

TERMS:
Two Dollars per annum—in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS:
One Square first insertion.....\$1.00
Every subsequent insertion.....50
Contracts for three months, or longer, will
be made at reduced rates.
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interests will be charged for as advertisements.
Obituaries and tributes of respect will be
charged for.

THE BANK OF SUMTER.

SUMTER, S. C.
CITY AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY.
Transacts a general Banking business
Also has
A Savings Bank Department.
Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received.
Interest calculated at the rate of 4 per cent.
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OF SUMTER.
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Paid up Capital \$75,000.00
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in excess of their stock \$75,000.00
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Careful attention given to collections.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Deposits of \$1 and upwards received. In-
terest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per
annum. Payable quarterly, on first days of
January, April, July and October.
R. M. WALLACE, President.
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Aug 7.

RICE MILLS, CORN MILLS, SAW MILLS.

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and polish rice ready for market for \$350.
Corn mills can buy best FRENCH BURN
MILL, in iron frame, fully guaranteed—cap-
acity ten bushels meal per hour for \$115.
Saw mills can buy best variable friction
FEED MILL from \$190 up to the largest
size, also Gang Rip Saws, Edgers' Swing
Saws, Planing Machines and all other Wood
Working Machinery. Also
Talbot's Engines and Boilers.
Special discounts made to cash purchasers.
Can meet any competition, quality considered.

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Apr 19— COLUMBIA, S. C.

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**MUTUAL LIFE
Insurance Company,**
OF NEW YORK, THE LARGEST MONIED
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**THE INSURANCE CO. OF
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OF ENGLAND.**

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All First Class and represented by
ALTAMONT MOSES.

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Fire Insurance Agency,
ESTABLISHED 1866.

Represent, among other Companies:
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE,
HOME, of New York.
UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY, N. Y.,
LANCASTER INSURANCE CO.
Capital represented \$75,000,000.
Feb. 12

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated them-
selves together as copartners for the
practice of law.
R. O. PURDY,
MARK REYNOLDS.
Sumter, S. C., Dec. 22, 1893.

Senator Irby "Snuffs Treas- on in the Tainted Gale."

Doesn't Want to see himself "Assassi-
nated in the Dark"—No Populist
Need Apply—Plain Language
From Truthful John.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The follow-
ing reply has been made by Senator
Irby to a communication received by
him from the Hon. W. T. C. Bates,
Bates, Treasurer of South Carolina:
United States Senate.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1894.
Hon. W. T. C. Bates, Columbia, S. C.
My dear sir: I have your letter of
the 14th inst. in which you make
inquiry as to what I think should be
done in reference to holding a fac-
tional convention of the Reform party
of South Carolina, to which I answer
hastily, but frankly.

I regret, as deeply as you, to see
divisions in the Reform movement of
our State. The purposes for which
it began have not been accomplished,
and cannot be, without the exercise
of harmony, justice, common sense
and fair dealing. I have had but one
purpose from the very beginning, and
that was to do my duty by it to the
very best of my ability. Notwith-
standing this, I have been persecuted
by men, supposed to be prominent in
the Reform movement, from the very
beginning, until I made up my mind
that I would not submit to it any
longer, and appealed to the true men
among us to protect me against such
political assassination.

It is not my fault that we have
these evidences of division in our
State. I furnished no excuse for
every Reformer who goes into Colum-
bia, until forbearance has ceased to
be a virtue. I have had thrown into
my teeth my position as chairman of the
Democratic party by this man, and my
failure to harmonize the faction I rep-
resent, until it is necessary that the peo-
ple of the State shall know the truth.
He, with a lot of enemies of mine—so-
called Reformers—in the State House,
undertook to manufacture a sentiment
against me in the campaign of 1892 by
constantly publishing in his corre-
spondence, the fact that the Reformers
were anxious to be rid of me as their
leader, until Judge Ernest Gary, a
member of the committee, introduced
a resolution endorsing me unanimously
by the executive committee.

He has started the same thing again,
knowingly and maliciously saying that
I am to be deposed as Chairman, when
he knows that I was elected in Sep-
tember, 1892, to hold until September,
1894. I do not propose to surrender
the Chairmanship of the Democratic
party until my term of office is out, for
reasons which are to the interest of the
Democratic party; and I hope that
this will be thoroughly understood by
all the parties interested.
In the second place, I notice both
anti-Reformers and Reformers in Col-
umbia have been misrepresenting the
objects and intentions of the Alliance
of Laurens in its meeting on last Fri-
day a week ago. To begin with, I
endorse every word and sentiment of
the resolution introduced by Mr. J.
Andy Jones as to the line of policy to
be pursued by the Reform movement in
South Carolina. The county Alliance
is composed of the best men in our
county. They represent the Reform
sentiment of our county. They do not
intend—and it is very well for some
gentlemen of the State House to take
notice right now—to have a lot of men
foisted upon them without their con-
sent, Reform movement or no Reform
movement.

There can be no objection, except by
men who propose to take advantage of
the people of South Carolina, to the
postponement of the calling of the con-
vention, or to the other purposes of
these resolutions. I know it did not
suit the convenience of the clique of the
Reform movement that met on Friday
night in Columbia to name a candidate
—a farmer, but not an Allianceman,
and opposed to the Ocala demands, who
undertook to increase the taxes of the
farmers—and that this convention be
postponed, for he is not in sympathy
with the people and the people will not
have him for Governor with a fair and
square deal.

The Alliance of Laurens passed these
resolutions without intending to help or
injure anyone. They thought it was
for the best interests of the Reform
movement, and that the Reform faction
should, at least, be allowed to choose its
nominees, without interference or dicta-
tion from any man, high or low. I am
sorry to see that these men of Laurens
are to be mistreated by insinuations and
innuendoes from persons whose political
conduct heretofore has been such as to
bring in question, at least, their loyalty
to the Reform movement.

Mr. Editor, I want you and others in
South Carolina to understand that every
effort of mine has been and will be in
the interest and for the perpetuation of
this movement. I am going to stand
fearlessly by the principles of the Alli-
ance and every plank of the first March
convention; and if corruption and
treachery shall dominate this movement,
then, I suppose, honest men will have
to take a back seat.
What the people of South Carolina

when the crisis came in '92, we failed
to have seen or heard of any action
from him in behalf of the Reform
movement, and, besides its mission
was fulfilled as a political organiza-
tion as soon as its object was accom-
plished, to wit: the capturing of the
whole State government by the peo-
ple. It, being a temporary organiza-
tion, could not exist longer than after
the inauguration of the State officers.
He, therefore, cannot call and control
a caucus or convention and the only
way for it to be done regularly within
our party lines is, as suggested by
the Laurens Alliance resolutions, to
wit: That governor Tillman call
around him the leaders, draft rules
and call a convention if they see fit.
In conclusion, allow me to say that
I will do more and go further to heal
breaches and unite our forces than
perhaps any man who has been treat-
ed as I have in the house of my
friends; but I will not submit to the
dictation of Third party leaders and
traitors to our movement, let the
consequences be what they may.
J. L. M. IRBY

The Ire of John Irby!

He Hurls Defiance at the 'State
House' Plotters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1894.

To the Editor of The State:
As much as I dislike to appear in
print in South Carolina, I feel con-
strained at this time, in justice to my-
self and the Alliancemen of Laurens, to
speak out.

I have been hounded, persecuted and
misrepresented by Kohn, a representa-
tive of the News and Courier in Col-
umbia, until forbearance has ceased to
be a virtue. I have had thrown into
my teeth my position as chairman of the
Democratic party by this man, and my
failure to harmonize the faction I rep-
resent, until it is necessary that the peo-
ple of the State shall know the truth.

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called Reformers—in the State House,
undertook to manufacture a sentiment
against me in the campaign of 1892 by
constantly publishing in his corre-
spondence, the fact that the Reformers
were anxious to be rid of me as their
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tember, 1892, to hold until September,
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party until my term of office is out, for
reasons which are to the interest of the
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this will be thoroughly understood by
all the parties interested.

In the second place, I notice both
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umbia have been misrepresenting the
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foisted upon them without their con-
sent, Reform movement or no Reform
movement.

There can be no objection, except by
men who propose to take advantage of
the people of South Carolina, to the
postponement of the calling of the con-
vention, or to the other purposes of
these resolutions. I know it did not
suit the convenience of the clique of the
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and opposed to the Ocala demands, who
undertook to increase the taxes of the
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postponed, for he is not in sympathy
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tion from any man, high or low. I am
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conduct heretofore has been such as to
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Mr. Editor, I want you and others in
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the interest and for the perpetuation of
this movement. I am going to stand
fearlessly by the principles of the Alli-
ance and every plank of the first March
convention; and if corruption and
treachery shall dominate this movement,
then, I suppose, honest men will have
to take a back seat.
What the people of South Carolina

want is honest men, nominated in an
honest way, by delegates selected in an
honest manner. Very respectfully,
J. L. M. IRBY.

What the Organ Says.

The following appeared in the Colum-
bia Register of the 18th in reference
to Senator Irby's Letter. The first
paragraph was editorial and the remarks
following were in the local depart-
ment:

"Senator Irby's letter published
yesterday was in reply to a private,
personal letter to him from Dr. Bates.
It does not seem quite courteous for
Senator Irby to take advantage of a
personal letter to air his grievances in
the papers about matters to which the
letter did not refer. It does not seem
courteous for an answer to a private
letter to be blazoned to the whole
world and everybody allowed to read
the answer at the same time with him
who asked the questions, not
in public print but in a private letter.
Dr. Bates has no desire to be drawn
into Senator Irby's controversies in any
way nor into any other controversy
between Reformers. His sole aim
in writing Senator Irby was to do his
share to preserve harmony in the Re-
form ranks. Senator Irby's reply
appears not to have been actuated by
such an impulse."

The card of Senator Irby, published
in the papers yesterday, was the subject
of considerable talk.

At the State House nobody cared to
talk for publication, but it is doubtful
if anybody there approved of anything
he said. The general opinion among
those of both factions on the streets was
that the Senator is making of himself a
political side show.

State Treasurer Bates did not like
the notoriety into which he had been
brought by the Senator's card, and
said so to a Register reporter. He said
that he was much surprised when he
saw the card. As to the intimation
that he is himself a candidate for
Governor, he said that there is no
foundation for it, and that the idea of
becoming and candidate for the
Gubernatorial nomination has never
entered his head.

Will Carry Out the Law.

Columbia has answered the County
Board of Control at last in regard to
the matter of making the police of the
city enforce the new State Dispensary
Law, and the reply is of such a nature
that the board will find it hard to
shut the city out of her share of the
profits, as far as the matter of making
every promise that could be expected is
concerned.

The following is the reply of Mayor
Fisher to the recent communication of
the County Board of Control:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 17, 1894.

The County Board of Control, Richland
County, S. C.:

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your
communication of the 11th instant,
and, in reply thereto, beg leave to say
that our police force has been furnished
with the amended dispensary law, and
will be required to enforce this and all
other laws of the State and city, and
preserve the peace and dignity of the
State as well as that of the city, as far
as it is in its power.

Very respectfully,
W. C. FISHER, Mayor.

Railroad Accident.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 17.—Train
No. 25, the fast mail south bound of
the Florida Central and Peninsular
road, was run into at 1:30 o'clock
this morning at Chester, S. C., by a
freight of the Georgia, Carolina and
Northern road. The Richmond and
Danville authorities here give out the
following as the true facts of the
accident: The two roads cross near
Chester. The fast mail, with a num-
ber of sleepers attached, stopped at
the crossing, as is required by rail-
road rules. The engineer in charge
of the freight train of the other road
appears not to have paid any atten-
tion to this rule and ran down to the
crossing at the rate of thirty-five
miles an hour. He saw the fast mail,
but jumped from the engine and
allowed it to crash into the rear
sleeper of the main train. It is mar-
vellous that anybody in the sleeper
escaped death. This sleeper was
smashed and the sleeper next to it
was thrown off the track. Nobody
was killed and it is not thought that
any of those injured are fatally hurt.

Trouble at Rouse, S. C.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 17.—Word
comes to Augusta from Rouse, a settle-
ment near Jackson Station, S. C., on
the Port Royal and Augusta road, of
trouble between white and blacks. An
attempt was made to arrest Jesse Jade,
a negro desperado, but his friends sur-
rounded his house and ambushed the
pose, wounding three of the constables,
one seriously. It is not known if any
of the negroes were hurt. More trou-
ble was feared to night, but later advices
say all is quiet so far.

The New Law Redistricting the State.

An Act to divide the State of South
Carolina into seven Congressional
districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the State
of South Carolina, now met and sitting
in General Assembly and by the au-
thority of the same:

Section 1. The 1st Congressional
district shall be composed of the coun-
ties of Charleston, Georgetown, Beau-
fort, and of the township of Ander-
son, Hope, Indian, Kings, Laws, Mingo,
Penn, Ridge, Sutton and Turkey,
of the county of Williamsburg; the
township of Collins, Adam's Run,
Glover, Frazier, Lowndes and Blake,
of the county of Colleton; and all of
the county of Berkeley, except such
townships as are embraced in the 7th
Congressional district below.

The 2nd Congressional district shall
be composed of the counties of Hamp-
ton Barwell, Aiken and Edgefield.

The 3d Congressional district shall
be composed of the counties of Abbe-
ville, Newberry, Anderson, Oconee and
Pickens.

The 4th Congressional district shall
be composed of the counties of Green-
ville, Laurens and Fairfield; all of the
county of Spartanburg, except the
townships of White Plains and Lime-
stone Springs; all of the county of Un-
ion except the townships of Gowdeys-
ville and Draytonville, and of the
townships of Centre, Columbia and
Upper of the county of Richland.

The 5th Congressional district shall
be composed of the counties of York,
Chester, Lancaster, Chesterfield, Ker-
shaw, and the townships of White
Plains and Limestone Springs of the
county of Spartanburg, and the town-
ships of Gowdeysville and Drayton-
ville, of the county of Union.

The 6th Congressional district shall
be composed of the counties of Claren-
don, Darlington, Marlboro, Marion,
Florence, Horry, and the townships of
Lake, Lee's, Johnson's and Sumter,
and the town of Kingstree in the county
of Williamsburg.

The 7th Congressional district shall
be composed of the counties of Lexing-
ton, Orangeburg, Sumter, and the
township of Bell's, Givehams, Burne,
Cato, Dorchester, Heyward, Koger,
Sheridan, Verdier, Broxton and War-
ren, of the county of Colleton, and of
the townships of State James, Goose
Creek, St. John's Berkeley, and Lower
Township of the county of Richland.

Section 2. In every case in which
under the provisions of this Act the
townships of any county may not all
be in the same Congressional district,
it shall be the duty of the proper board
of canvassers of such county in can-
vassing the votes of said county to re-
port separately the results of the vote
of such townships for the Congressional
district to which it may belong.

Section 3. In any case in which a
voting precinct may form part of
more than Congressional district, if no
other provision be made by law, the
commissioners of election for the coun-
ty in which such precinct is situated
shall provide for such precinct separa-
rate boxes for every Congressional dis-
trict within which the said precinct
may be, and each voter at such pre-
cinct shall deposit his ballot for mem-
ber of Congress in the box provided for
the Congressional district within
the limit of which said voter may re-
side.

Section 4. That all Acts and parts
of Acts inconsistent herewith are here-
by repealed.

Section 5. That this Act shall take
effect on the first of September (1894)
eighteen hundred and ninety-four.

Dr. Leo, the famous healer of
rheumatism, stiff limbs and the like,
is doing wonders in Greenville. He
is a native of Jacksonville, Fla. He
advertises his medicine by erecting a
platform in a public place and asking
the sick to come there to be healed.
The first was a white boy who had
not walked for weeks. He rubbed
him for some time using several
bottles of medicine and the boy
walked from the platform. Last
Saturday a man with a paralyzed arm
which hung lifeless by his side was
enabled after ten minutes rubbing to
work his fingers and raise his arm.
A woman, who had neuralgia for 36
years, was also apparently cured.
A little baby, 26 months old, had its
arm paralyzed all its life. After a
little rubbing it was able to move its
arm and use its fingers. His cures
seem rather wonderful—Carolina
Spartan.

That Constitutional Conven- tion.

Let if not be forgotten by any intelli-
gent voter that the General Assembly
has ordered the people of this State
to decide at the next general election
whether there shall be a Constitutional
Convention, or not. If a majority of
the voters fail to endorse the call,
then no Convention will be called.
The whole responsibility is thrown
on the people. How will they
meet it?

Since 1876 there has been a
demand for a Convention. The rea-
sons about fifteen years ago were as
follows: The two-mill tax levy for
school purposes should be abolished
to prevent the negro from getting
money for public schools. The
Constitution needed a thorough
reformation just because it was thrust
on us by a Radical and carpet bag
government. The required area of
counties should be cut down, so that
there could be more counties. There
were other reasons assigned, but
these were the principal ones.

Since that time several amend-
ments have been made in the regular
way and some of the supposed wrongs
have been corrected. It may be
asked what is now the need of a Con-
vention? We have examined the
organs of the State administration and
failed to see any specially good reason
stated. We hope some will be forth-
coming, so that the people may have
light. We favor smaller counties,
but a special amendment could be
passed in the usual way. There is
no use of getting in a great hurry.

It has been asserted that this is an
administration measure and that the
Reformers will work and vote for it.
It is also said that the Convention is
demanded just now because the negro
vote should be nullified by some or-
ganic enactment. The eight-box law
has about served its day. The
negroes are not ignorant of their
rights. Some people seem anxious to
prevent their influence at the ballot
box. No definite plan has been an-
nounced for the accomplishment of
this object. Some say that both a
property and educational qualification
will be required by the new constitu-
tion, that is to be, which will rule out,
at least, one third of the voters of the
State. There will be nearly as many
white voters as colored ones in this
disfranchised list.

While the Governor has not pub-
licly issued his orders in regard to
the convention, it looks very much
like an administration measure if so,
that March, or July Convention
whichever it is to be, will formulate
the demand and send it out broadcast
over the State.

Godfrey B. Fowler, of Union, sends
a note of alarm. He sent a letter to
the Greenville News which cannot be
mistaken in meaning. He is a
through Reformer. He believes in
equal rights to all, whether they be
rich or poor, black or white. But if
the edict goes forth from "that good
man in Columbia," Godfrey's words
will be as a sounding brass and a
tinkling cymbal.

The Conservatives are saying noth-
ing about the matter. They are not
even expressing an opinion. If they
say "Convention" then that would be
a very convincing argument with
many people to make them vote "no
Convention."

Meantime The Spartan is ready
for expressions of opinion on either
side of the people's fight, for they
must decide next November—Carolina
Spartan.

Preparing for the End.

The Adventists at Battle Creek,
Mich., firmly believe that the last days
have come, and that in a short time
this world will be no more. They
believe that the prophecy is daily being
filled. A watch meeting was held
December 21st to raise money to edu-
cate the heathen and convert the un-
saved. Over three thousand people
attended the meeting. The elders
called upon those present to donate
what they could of their worldly goods
to assist in the conversion of the
unsaved. Seventy-nine gold watches
were given, over a hundred rings, and
other jewelry. One man gave his
house and lot valued at \$3,000. In
all over \$25,000 was raised for the
cause. The elders have advised those
of the members that can to sell out and
go into the world to preach the Ad-
ventist doctrine. Some twenty of the
adherents of the faith have already sold
their homes at a sacrifice and have left
for different parts of the country to
preach the doctrine of the Adventists.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

**Royal Baking
Powder**
ABSOLUTELY PURE